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CLARK FORK FREE PRESS

Monday, April 5, 1982

A Student Action Center Publication

Volume 1, Number 5

What El Pueblo Means in El Salvador



Graphic by Jim Duran

by Bettina Escudero

Yesterday my son asked, "how do you say el pueblo in English, mama?" Pueblo means "village" or "town", but the deeper meaning translates into "the people, the masses and the populace." It has no real translation into English, because our culture doesn't have language relating to the masses of poor people in Third World Countries, where the minority rule and oppress the vast majority — el pueblo.

Imagine yourself a Central or South American. Since 98% of the people in El Salvador, for instance, are peasants, make believe you are a peasant and part of el pueblo. Your ancestors were either enslaved or killed by the Spanish during the Conquest or in the ensuing genocide of the Indians (The Spanish decimated the true citizens of America in a twenty-year period.) By the way, did you know that the gold and silver of Mexico and South America financed the Industrial Revolution in Europe? That without its resources and cheap labor, American transnational companies would not be closing

down their plants in the States to transport them to Third World Countries. The peasants know. They feel it in their bones.

In El Salvador today, 2% of the population own 60% of the arable land, because in the late 1880's when coffee became a fast-money and export crop, the oligarchy took away land to grow coffee or cotton.

The oligarchy are descendants of fourteen wealthy Spanish families and their relatives by marriage. There is a 60% unemployment rate among the people of El Salvador, an outdated figure since the war intensified. Only 16% have full-time employment, seventy-three percent of children under 5 suffer malnutrition, and 50% of them die before they're twelve years old. El Salvador has the lowest calorie intake per capita in Latin America and 53% of the population have no water supply. Eighty-six percent of the rural population have no electricity, and there is a 60% illiteracy rate. You are tired. Tired of starving, of being a slave to the wealthy who you see drive by in Cadillacs, or fly by in private jets to go to Europe or the United States on shopping sprees or to some jet-

set party, of walking by their mansions walled for protection against you, while you live in a cardboard or paper hut in areas called tugurios or slums, of sexually servicing their men if you happen to be a maid, of working twelve or fifteen hour days and still not having enough money even for food.

So you begin talking. And organizing.

In 1932, under the leadership of Faribundo Marti and others, the farmers and peasants organized and demonstrated, calling for justice. The government responded by killing 30,000 people in three weeks, 4% of the population, in what is known as La Matanza, — "the Butchering." The army hung peasant leaders in town squares, leaving their dangling and decaying bodies as "lessons." Peasants, especially if they had Indian features, were indiscriminately lined up in groups of fifty and shot down by firing squads. To protect themselves, Indians abandoned their traditional dress and costumes and stopped speaking their native language. The oligarchy, who feared losing their powerful holdings, turned the government over to the military and so the oppression of the people — el pueblo — continued.

People without land began to accumulate in the city, forming the "tugurios," with no basic skills and little chance of employment.

During the 1950's, American entrepreneurs approached the Salvadoran oligarchy to "diversify" the El Salvadoran economy. As usual, the attraction of American investors were drawn to this country by two things; a massive cheap labor force and profits from selling technology to native developers. The oligarchy accepted the twin-plant system, whereby American companies installed assembly plants where individual parts manufactured in the U.S. were then assembled in El Salvador.

Workers began to fight intense efforts by the military government against organizing, but organize they did. By the late 60's and early 70's, the people had formed worker's unions, farmer's unions, student unions, teacher's unions, writer's unions, assembly plant unions, demanding higher wages, health care, unemployment benefits, etc. Everything we take for granted in the U.S. (maybe not any more). At the assembly plants, they demanded to be paid more than \$1.00 dollar a day. They

asked for \$3.50 for a twelve-hour day! Farmers and campesinos demanded land for the people.

In October 1979, three different Salvadorean military groups vied for recognition from the U.S. to topple General Romero's regime. The one led by Colonel Majano offered some reform and was regarded as a relatively liberal wing. Another group, with close ties to the CIA and to the American who was the Agrarian "reform" adviser, the same man who helped the Vietnamese with their "reform." We all know that reform consisted of misplacing the Vietnamese peasants. The third was the ultra right-wing group who believed no reforms were necessary in El Salvador. Today that group is headed by D'Abouissou, one of the candidates in the upcoming "elections." They maintained it was necessary to kill 100,000 people — the approximate number of troublemakers.

The U.S. encouraged a coalition between these three groups and the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats, but it lasted only 3 months. In January 1980, the junta started to fall apart. "The State Department ended up with what might best be described as salami tactics. You start with the most liberal elements and you slice them off; you slice them off until you have nothing but so-called moderates and right wingers left. Then you slice off the moderates and you keep moving. And that's what happened in El Salvador."

Guillermo Ungo resigned because repressive tactics had increased. Many of the Christian Democrats resigned. The government had continued to murder people and they felt they could no longer be part of that government. Others left or were exiled, calling Duarte a figurehead for the army.

In the streets, the US backed government opened fire on demonstration after demonstration. Leaders disappeared from their homes at night, taken away by ORDEN, or some other para-military organization, some of them trained by U.S. "advisers," they were found butchered the next day, their corpses abandoned in ravines, in the streets, or along the highways.

Continued page 2

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Continued from page 1

Meanwhile in the country side, the agrarian reform was taking place. The government told the campesinos to organize, so lands taken away from the oligarchy could be assigned. Elect leaders, they said. The peasant elected their leaders, while the oligarchy took vacations to Florida. Then the newly elected leaders started to disappear. Some were found murdered, intense torture evident in their bodies. Some were never found.

The peasants and workers launched a guerilla struggle as the only means of both defending themselves and bringing about real change. "Revolution is to change reality," says Ernesto Cardenal, a Catholic priest and poet who worked for the overthrow of the U.S. backed Somoza regime in Nicaragua. But they did so only after trying to bring about change through every peaceful avenue available. In January 1980 the same month that Ungo resigned from the junta, the different student organizations (the junta shut down the University), trade unions, teachers associations, and peasant groups, joined forces and formed the Coordinating Committee of the Masses.

Most of the members of the First Junta who had resigned joined with several electoral parties as well as a number of professional and student organizations

and formed the Democratic Front. They reflected the increasingly democratic aspirations of middle class professionals who sought to modernize Salvadorean society. By May 1980, they became convinced that peaceful reform was impossible and that the dictatorship could only be overthrown through armed action by the people, and together with the CRM, became The Democratic Revolutionary Front.

Shortly afterwards, the army published a wanted list of 128 dangerous persons that should be killed. They are the leaders of the FDR-FMLN, the fighting arm of the FDR precisely The same people the junta complains about to the U.S. because they refused to participate in the elections on March 28.

The only individual left from that original junta of Oct. 15, 1979 is Colonel Abdul Gutierrez, who along with Duarte overtly talk about reforms, yet the burning, killing, murdering, and rape continues.

"We are dying like children in a slaughter house. All types of people are opposing the current regime. It is ridiculous to call them leftists. Thousands of millions of dollars cannot silence the voice of the people who ask for justice." These are the words of Jorge Pinto, editor of *El Independiente*, a newspaper published during 50 years of previous dictatorships. In January of 1981, Editor Pinto's presses were smashed, offices closed, and his life threatened.

"I ask that if you truly want to defend

human rights you prohibit military aid to the Salvadorean Government. Guarantee no U.S. intervention with military, economic or diplomatic presence in determining the destiny of the Salvadorean people." Archbishop Romero pleaded to President Jimmy Carter to halt aid, February 17, 1980. One month later he was gunned down while saying mass.

Former U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young says, "You've got to respect majority rule and human rights . . . If you're going to have alliance economically with Central America, (U.S. Corporations have \$40 billion dollars invested there) there's got to be respect for the rights of the people in El Salvador to own land. It is just basically unAmerican for the U.S. to align itself with 14 families that own 80% of the land. That is the fundamental injustice . . . to look at that as just fighting communism is a mistake."

On a visit to El Salvador last year, Representative Harry Studds recognized that the "guerillas," "terrorists," or "rebels" as our government insists on calling them, are the people — el pueblo. Studds says in his Congressional Report that the only way to stop the guerillas is to obliterate entire village, kill all the people; they are the guerillas.

The U.S. cannot, should not even try, to stop the insurrection of peoples who fight to end centuries of oppression. They fight for their freedom and their right to govern themselves — to determine their own destiny.

Circle Square Equals New Center

by Don Kain

There has long been a need for the people of Missoula to have a gathering place, a place for groups, organizations and agencies to meet, a place for public meetings, conferences and fundraisers, a place for the entire community to display its art and be enriched by it, to educate and be educated, to entertain and be entertained.

A community center would provide a place where Missoulians could share each others talents, abilities and knowledge.

Well, now is the time to act. Many very talented and capable organizations that offer invaluable services to the community face possible oblivion under the knife of the "New Federalism." Programs like Five Valley Health Care are funded by five federal programs, four of which are being cut.

A strong community center can offer such organizations support in the form of office space and other facilities as well as the cooperation of other agencies and sharing the talents of the people of Missoula.

Not long ago the building on the corner of Alder and Higgins St. (formerly Dragstedt's Mens Wear) reopened as the Circle Square Community Center. With the needs of the community in mind the Circle Square has taken as its theme "Common Ground."

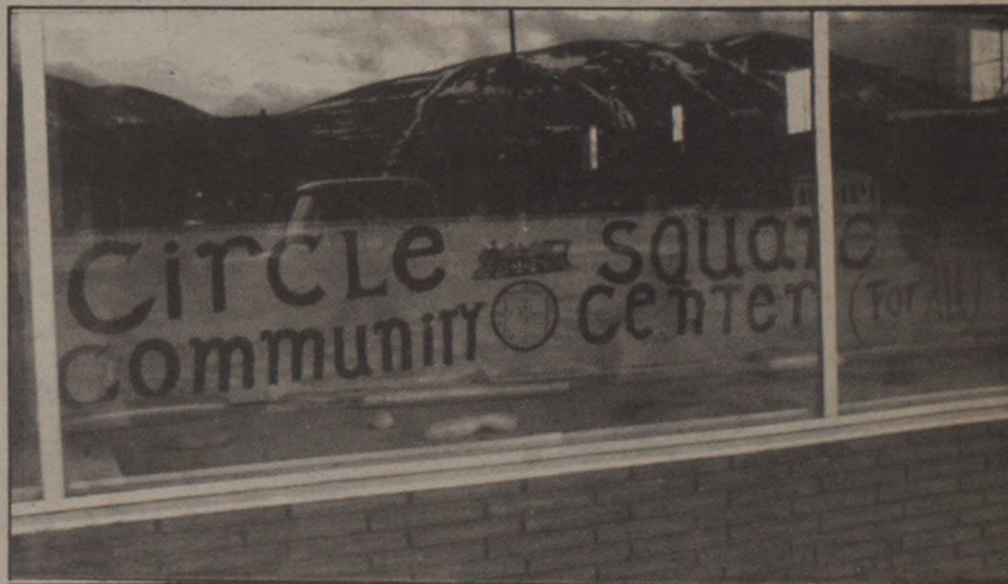


Photo by Steve Saroff

One of the goals set is to create an atmosphere of cooperation in which all of the people of Missoula can feel comfortable and at home.

Circle Square Community Center is open to all people and organizations at a minimum cost. This cost only reflects the overhead (rent, utilities, etc.) divided by the amount of use.

Hopefully enough overhead will be generated by weekend and evening use thereby enabling the center to remain open during the daytime so that any person or groups wishing to offer a free service to the community will have a place to do so, free of charge.

This could include workshops, tutoring, special education or simply a community drop-in center.

The Circle Square Community Center is being operated on a totally non-profit basis. All money received for admissions, refreshments, etc. for any event goes to the non-profit organizations sponsoring that particular event and to pay the operating expenses of the Center.

Currently, the events at the center include a flea market held every weekend sponsored by the Missoula Advocacy Pro-

gram and a Sunday night coffee house, sponsored by the Circle Square and a group of local musicians.

Starting in April, Fridays will be when the Center hosts a Disco Night sponsored by Friend to Youth.

The future of the Circle Square Community Center is up to the people of Missoula.

The Center hopes to outgrow the current 3400 square foot building and in so doing prove the need, value and potential of such a community center. At that point the Center intends to write for grants and ask the City and County for the money needed to rebuild a larger building downtown.

While the Circle Square is accepting financial donations they strongly encourage support in other forms.

For information and/or booking arrangements, contact Don Kain at 258-6435 or drop by the Circle Square Community Center downtown at the corner of Alder and Higgins by the train depot. Or you can leave a message at the Student Action Center at the University of Montana at 243-5897.

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Study Finds Much of Our Waste Reusable

By Ruth Sjelvik

Over 62,000 tons of solid wastes are being landfilled in the county every year, according to a recent study of Missoula County's solid waste situation by Morrison-Maierle of Helena. This averages out to over 175 tons a day. The University of Montana contributes 1325 tons a year, about three tons a day, to this total. This is a sharp increase from 1970 figures and the study concludes that "with present attitudes toward recycling and bulk purchasing, the per capita waste generation rate is projected to remain relatively stable during the next twenty years." The study does not define "present attitudes" but the implication is that individual recycling and bulk purchasing will not increase, thus waste will continue to increase as the population grows.

Morrison-Maierle's recommendations were made public on Thursday, February 11, then they were presented to the Missoula Valley Energy Conservation Board. Their findings were that energy recovery from solid waste is too expensive to be feasible at this time. It can't compete with cheaper gas and electricity. However, if energy costs skyrocket, it could become feasible in the future. Their recommendation was that Missoula maximize its use of present recycling programs — the least expensive option.

Over half of the waste produced locally is recyclable, including paper, organics (food and yard wastes), glass, ferrous metals, and aluminum. Eco-Cycle of Boulder, Colorado claims that re-use can reduce household trash by 90 per cent. But why recycle? In 20th century American production, consumption and waste disposal are primarily a one way street. Disposed items indicate a need for new items which is "good for the economy." The rest of the earth operates in cycles and we are starting to find out that the production-consumption-disposal equation is incomplete. Pollution, litter and scarcer, more expensive resources have increasingly become obvious as part of the process. Many primitive cultures have understood the necessity of recycling and many advanced nations are ahead of the US in realizing the need. Because of cheap energy and abundant resources, it has been taking us a long time to understand.

As a result the US ranks first in the world for solid waste "production," putting out 150-200 million tons a year and spending \$8 billion a year for waste collection and disposal. Solid waste disposal is the second largest expenditure of major cities.

Much attention has been focused on energy shortages in the past few years. Less attention has been paid to material resources and the energy used in their extraction and disposal. The federal government has shown interest in energy recovery from solid waste by funding research and demonstration projects. However, a closer look at various recycling options shows that energy recovery is less effective in total energy savings than source reduction and recycling.

Source reduction saves energy and materials by simply creating less waste in the first place. This can be achieved by examining daily routines of wastefulness, developing an ethic of frugality and respect for resources and using durable, returnable and reusable items. Packaging is a major waste producer that could be efficiently reduced. For example, the throw-away paper items used by McDonald's

fast food franchises in the US consume 202,000 acres of forest each year.

Throwaway bottles and cans have contributed to huge volume of litter each year. One legislative approach to reducing waste is the bottle bill. This approach was rejected by Montana voters in 1980. However, several other states have passed bottle bills. The Oregon and Utah bottle bills have been reducing beverage container litter by 67 to 83 percent, saving matter and energy resources, creating jobs and savings consumers money.

On a small scale, source reduction is happening in Missoula. There is bulk food buying and re-use of containers in some food stores. Numerous second hand stores offer everything from clothing to tools to furniture. On an individual basis this is happening through personal choices to "live lightly."

After source reduction, recycling is second in energy and material savings. Recycling requires less energy than virgin material production and results in less air and water pollution.

Of 60 million tons of paper manufactured per year in the US only about 12 million tons (20%) is recycled. About 35 million more tons could be recycled. Unpredictable markets and inadequate markets are cited by recyclers as the major constraints on recycling today. Consumer demand for recycled products helps create the reason for manufacturers to enlarge their recycling operations or shift from their use of virgin materials. Consumer demand changes through individual decisions, collective group action, and government policy. An example of collective group action is the California Resource Recovery Association formed in 1975, which has become a true trade association for California recyclers, representing a cross-section of local government, the secondary materials industry, and grass-roots environmentalists. An example of government policy is a law adopted in 1977 in Maryland requiring the state to increase purchases of recycled paper in stages up to 40% by 1985. Since the program began, state and local governments have bought over \$3.3 million in recycled paper products, at an overall cost saving of \$17,000. All purchases have been cost competitive. The state has also promoted state and local office paper recycling programs. Plans are currently underway to increase recycling within Missoula city and county government.

The Rocky Mountain region has few strong local markets for recyclable materials, thus most materials must be hauled long distanced to good markets, and transportation costs typically consume half of their sales price. Co-operative marketing, allowing members to pool their materials to attract marketing contracts, has helped increased prices paid and lower transportation costs. In the past year a co-operative recycling association has formed in Montana, which helps the smaller operations to run more consistently. Materials which are currently being recycled in Missoula are aluminum, ferrous metals, steel cans, waste oil, clothing, some non-ferrous metals, batteries, newspaper, computer printout and cards, office paper, corrugated, and glass.

The amounts being recycled are a drop in the bucket compared to what is being landfilled. On the average, drop-off programs, such as Missoula's, can expect

to recycle about two per cent of total solid wastes whereas collection of source separated materials can recycle more than 25 per cent. Though Missoula has no regular collection, there is some pickup service available.

After source reduction and recycling, central operations that recover energy from solid waste rank third for energy savings. Livingston, Montana is currently building two modular units that will burn solid waste and produce steam which will then be sold to Burlington Northern.

In Missoula, the Morrison-Maierle study looked at various technologies and markets, including Champion Lumber Company, which would burn solid waste in boilers similar to the way hog fuel is burned, and the University of Montana, which also has boilers.

An integrated approach of source reduction and recycling would provide long term benefits to the Missoula community in energy, land and materials saved.

How do you fit into this picture? Two ways you can reduce waste at the source are by avoiding throwaway products and by buying products with the least amount

of packaging. Collective consumer pressure is the most effective agent for change in packaging and manufacturing trends. As a student you can use both sides of paper sheets and get teachers and schools to adopt this as a standard practice.

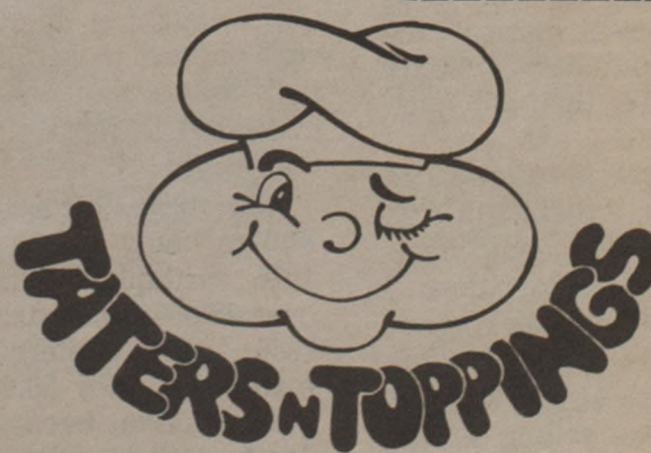
As a consumer you can also help recycling efforts by buying products made from recycled materials and encouraging others to do so, by source-separating your own garbage at home (can, glass, paper, etc.) and recycling these items, and by composting your food waste.

As a student you can participate in recycling efforts on campus. The recycling committee is currently working to set up programs for campus-wide recycling of cans, computer paper and newspaper. They want to increase the program to include increased purchases of recycled paper, recycling of office paper, glass and food wastes.

"Garbage," after all, is largely due to habits of thinking and acting — habits that can be changed.

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Free Press Impressions

Guatemala and the Topical Subject of Tropical Birds

Ed. note: Since this was written, a coup on March 23 by the Guatemalan military replaced the newly elected government. While promising reforms, the coup, as well as the elections, have been denounced as "a farce" by guerrillas.

Two winters ago I entered Guatemala with the hope of catching a glimpse of a quetzal. A quetzal is a rare bird with long iridescent green feathers. You won't find quetzals in a zoo because they die in captivity and for mainly that reason they have been a symbol of freedom for the Indians of Central America for centuries. Montezuma, an Aztec, wore a headdress of quetzal feathers which he lay at the feet of Cortez long before the U.S. Marines ever heard of his halls.

However, the only quetzals I saw there were on the paper money heavily guarded in Guatemalan banks by soldiers with automatic weapons. And those were being sent out of the country to purchase military hardware faster than any quetzal could fly.

There were no quetzals in Xela (Shayla), a mountain city, where I stumbled upon vigorous anti-U.S. demonstrations. I watched an old woman coerced with a couple kicks to hand over her copies of a newspaper which she was selling in the public zocalo. I learned later that these were copies of a stu-

dent paper, *No Los Tientes*, from the University of Guatemala which dared to satirize government officials.

In Guatemala City I received a copy of another clandestine paper from a woman who probably was endangering her life by distributing it on the street. It begins, in Spanish, addressed to the people of Guatemala, "Besides the increasingly bloody repression, the cost of living rises daily and supporting it becomes more difficult because the existing work situation won't permit it. In the middle of this situation as all of the people well know, one finds a criminal and corrupt government at the service of rich national exploiters and foreigners who oppress us; a government that definitely has never been interested in the well being of the people."

In 1980, there were still houses being rebuilt from the 1976 earthquake which killed over 22,000 Guatemalans. Since 1966, Amnesty International estimates that over 50,000 Guatemalans have been killed by death squads allegedly operated directly from the national palace or by extremists from

the right or left. There are 75 to 100 deaths there a week from political violence. This is in a country of 6.5 million people where 63 per cent or more of the cultivable land is owned by two per cent of the population. Two thirds of the people make under \$80 a year while the former president Garcia is worth more than \$10 million.

Ever since 1954 when the CIA and the United Fruit Company acted to stage a coup to overthrow a duly elected leftist government which had begun to enact land reforms, the U.S. has been active in protecting its business interests in Guatemala. No wonder either, since several U.S. corporations have about \$221 million dollars invested there and Guatemala is potentially rich in oil and nickel.

The government of Guatemala has been ferocious in eliminating any moderate opposition. In 1980 alone 36 party leaders of the Christian Democrat party were assassinated. Leader of the United Revolutionary Front, Manuel Colom Argueta, called by many "the Kennedy of Central America," was attacked by as many as 50 assailants who allegedly were directed from a police helicopter.

While the Reagan administration may depict Guatemala as a battleground of ideas as they are doing in El Salvador, the truth remains that communists would be just so many chiefs without Indians if the people were not fed up with decades of economic oppression.

While the unrest there may be portrayed in the simplistic terms of democracy versus communism the true struggle is between Coca Cola or U.S. coffee prices and the right of the Guatemalan people to make a decent living.

In the struggle against communism we are our own worst enemy in Central America.

The quetzals long ago fled Guatemala, I have since discovered, and can be found in the Montebello lakes region of southern Mexico. The Indians are now following them across the border to escape the increased violence associated with the recent elections which replaced President Garcia with Gen. Angel Guerrera formerly the defense minister.

In fact, about the only bird you might still find there is a big political turkey being tugged at from the right wing and the left wing, tearing away at the backbone of the people in between.

— by George Everett

Letters

Another Vietnam?

Dear Rep. Williams:

Recent reports in the press make it clear that U.S. military personnel are actively involved in military engagements in El Salvador and are present at Salvadoran army torture sessions as well (New York Times, Jan. 11). The pretense that our Special Forces are there merely in an "advisory" capacity has again worn thin, and the popular perception that El Salvador is "another Viet Nam" continues to take on substance and horror.

In the Aftermath of Viet Nam, Con-

gress enacted legislation designed to prevent our being dragged into another war through executive action: The War Powers Resolution — passed over President Nixon's veto — outlawed the sending of U.S. troops to engage in military activities without congressional approval. Clearly the sending of military personnel and arms to El Salvador is in violation of this resolution.

The Reagan Administration is also in violation of the following:

- The Constitutional vesting of war-

making powers in Congress alone;

- The Foreign Assistance Act, which forbids sending economic aid to countries engaged in violations of human rights;

- The Foreign Military Assistance Act, which prohibits U.S. armed personnel from training foreign military units engaged in combat or human rights violations;

- The U.N. Declaration of Human Rights and other provisions of international law which prohibit the aiding and abetting of torture, summary executions and other violations of human rights in which the government of El Salvador is systematically engaged.

Secretary of State Haig's recent refusal

to rule out a possible U.S. invasion of Nicaragua; the fact that this administration permits Cuban and Nicaraguan exile armies to train on U.S. soil preparatory to launching invasions of their 'homelands', in contravention of international law and the Neutrality Act of 1794; the fact that right-wing terrorists continue to move back and forth freely between El Salvador and the U.S. raising money and arranging for 'clandestine' shipments of arms, these are but a few in a long list of actions by this administration which reveals its stubborn and cruel disregard for the popular will of nations south of our border, as well as its flaunting of the will of Congress and the explicit provisions of the

An Interview with President Bucklew on Student Management of Funds

Ronald Reagan on the true lesson of the Vietnam War: "Certainty of purpose and ruthlessness of execution win wars."

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Basement Breweries

by N. Ebriate

Home brewing: It's mostly done because home brew tastes damn good and it is terribly inexpensive to make. It's also done because home brew beer doesn't leave you with much of a hangover, if any at all.

Let me tell it to you straight. I've been given enough malt to brew up a five gal-

lon batch for writing this. Now malt is cheap, but two cases of beer, which is about what five gallons come out to be, isn't. So I feel compelled to give you good advice.

It's easy to get started brewing your own beer. It doesn't take much money to buy the needed equipment and it isn't complicated to find places that sell ingredients. The actual brewing is simple, about as complicated as baking a loaf of bread.

Of course the best way to go about learning to brew is to have a friend who has been brewing his own beer for awhile and who can show you how to go about all of the measurements and mixing and bottling procedures. The next best thing to a live teacher, however, is a good book which will walk you through, step by step, all of the required steps from hops to bottling. Two titles that I can recommend are *A Treatise on Lager Beers*, by Fred Eckhardt and *Home Beer Making*, by William Moore. Both of these books are available at the two shops in Missoula which cater to home brewers, The Winery at 1629 South Ave. West or the The Wine and Stein Shop at 1626 Brooks St., or in local book stores.

The equipment you will need is minimal. A large pot; a five gallon crock or

plastic bucket; a five gallon water bottle or carboy; a hydrometer; a bottle capper; a thermometer, and heavy bar bottles. If you scrounge around, all the equipment shouldn't run you more than twenty bucks.

The basic ingredients can be gotten easily. Hops and brewer's yeast can be bought from the local beer-making supply stores. Sugar and malt syrup can be bought at most grocery stores. Though some people claim that corn sugar, dextrose, is superior to white sugar, I've never had any trouble with white sugar.

When you get the equipment and the ingredients together, depending on your recipe, you should do something like this:

- * Boil four pounds of sugar and five pounds of dark malt syrup in two gallons of water for two hours, skimming off the foam that comes to the surface.

- * Add one ounce of hops and boil for an additional minute or so, just long enough to sterilize the hops.

- * Add water to make five gallons and

pour into a bucket or crock.

- * Let it sit covered in a cool place. In a day or two a thick head of gross looking foam will rise to the surface. Skim it off and then siphon the mixture into a five gallon water container.

- * Let it sit again. When the beer has stopped fermenting in about two weeks, siphon it into bottles and add about one half teaspoon of sugar per bottle to give carbonation to the final product.

- * Cap the bottles and let them sit about a week.

- * Drink.

This is basically how to go about it but if you want more details, find a friend or get a book. The main thing to know is that home brew is very good stuff and easy to make, too. Anyone who drinks much or can't afford the good imported beer should seriously consider getting started brewing their own beer.



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book review

Prescribing a Cure for Nuclear Madness

Nuclear Madness



Dr. Helen Caldicott

By Dr. Helen Caldicott, *Nuclear Madness: What You Can Do*, Brookline, Mass: A Bantam Book, Autumn Press, Inc., publ. 1980, \$2.95 paperback, 116 pp.

getting quietly drunk, listening to KUFM and discussing eco-philosophy with one of my favorite professors. We had been listening to the radio and had tuned in to KUFM. A woman was talking about "nuclear madness" and said she had been accused by a television talk show host of being over-emotional about the threats posed by nuclear power. However, I sobered quickly as I listened to Dr. Caldicott describing the ramifications of nuclear war.

Caldicott, an Australian-born and educated physician, resigned from her pediatric practice at Boston's Children's Hospital Medical Center and a teaching fel-

lowship at Harvard medical school to join the growing anti-nuclear movement. She is the founder of Physicians for Social Responsibility, an organization of doctors dedicated to exposing the health hazards of nuclear power.

In chapter two of "Nuclear Madness," Caldicott explains what she refers to as the "Cycle of Death" or the nuclear fuel cycle. She provides the layman with a clear and thorough understanding of the nuclear fuel cycle, stating that free market principles do not apply to nuclear technology. Rather, Caldicott points out, nuclear power is an industry subsidized by our government.

"Congress was eager to promote nuclear power," she writes, "when it passed the Price-Anderson Act which absolved America's power companies of major financial responsibility in the event of nu-

clear disaster." She goes on to discuss the threat posed by our questionable nuclear waste disposal standards.

The beauty of this small book is that it serves to remove the "psychic numbing" which prevents us from realizing the grave danger posed to life on earth as a result of this technology. It is not enough to be free of ignorance, Caldicott writes; action is required to ensure the earth's survival. Caldicott's experiences in Australia, where she initiated public interest to halt atmospheric testing in the South Pacific and publicized the dangers of uranium mining.

"Nuclear Madness" presents a clear picture of all the implications of nuclear technology, including emphasis on biological effects produced by radioactivity. The book is a blueprint for public enlightenment about nuclear power and for action to end this great threat to life.

Missoula's Pollution Solution?

by George Everett

Imagine a cold day in December in the Missoula Valley. It hasn't rained or snowed in a week and an inversion has hovered over Missoula like the lid of a pressure cooker. Most of the houses are heated by wood stoves and the air is clean. Sound like the impossible dream? Possibly not thanks to an ingenious invention by a resident of Ronan, Montana. Loren Collins, owner of the Ronan Schrader Stove Shop came up with the idea during a slump in sales in 1981. Slow business left him with time to think about a more efficient way to burn wood pellets. Wood pellets are compressed waste by products of the lumber industry. When burned, they create a relatively clean fire that leaves very little ash. There is supposedly no creosote buildup in chimneys when wood pellets are used. Marketed under the name Woodex, these pellets are much cheaper than firewood, selling for \$65 per ton in bulk or \$95 per ton in 50 pound lots.

Collins noticed that the pellets were a good idea but there were problems because they burned poorly. His solution was to design a side feeder that could be



Photo by Steve Saroff

attached to almost any woodstove with minimal modifications. The Collins hopper holds approximately 50 pounds of wood pellets and regularly adds pellets to a fire for 12 to 15 hours.

The hopper is run by an electric motor which activates a miniature hopper device

allowing pellets to fall into the fire box. An air fan maintains a uniform fire.

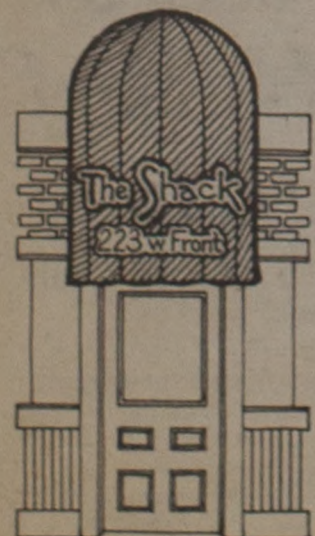
While working on the prototype for the hopper, Collins met Wayne and Betty Wilcox of Darby, Montana who distribute Woodex pellets under the name of Fiber,

Inc. They made an agreement under which Wilcox will market the Collins hopper worldwide while Collins is now the exclusive dealer for Woodex in the state of Montana.

Large scale production of the Collins hopper could begin soon and a model device is now on display at Missoula Fireplace and Masonry Supply.

Although most of the wood pellets for the area are manufactured in British Columbia potential sites for mass producing the fuel in Montana are being examined. Sites in Eureka Bozeman and Missoula are being considered and Collins estimates that an average size home could be heated with the pellets for less than \$300 a winter. The hopper units are being constructed by Jack Fay's City Sanitary Service in Ronan and will cost around \$300 a unit. Three hundred units have already been sold, 200 of them to a California dealer.

The market for such a business in Missoula is obvious. A study blamed wood-smoke for 60 percent of the valley's worsening air pollution problems.



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On Hearing a New Escalation

*From time one I've been reading slaughter,
seeing the same bewildered face of a child
staring at nothing beside his dead mother
in Egypt, the pyramid blueprints approved,
the phrases of national purpose streaming
from the mouth of some automated sphynx.
Day on day, the same photographed suffering,
the bitterness, the opportune hate handed down
from Xerxes to Nixon, a line strong
as transatlantic cable and stale ideals.
Killing's still in though glory is out of style.
And what does it come to, this blood cold
in the streets and a history book printed
and bound with such cost-saving American
methods, the names and dates are soon bones?
Beware certain words: Enemy. Liberty. Freedom.
Believe those sounds and you're aiming a bomb.*

Reprinted with the permission of the author, a veteran of World War II, who expressed a sense of deja vu after reading press reports on El Salvador. From What Thou Lovest Well Remains American, pg. 53, Copyright 1975 by W.W. Norton & Company, Inc.

Seems Like Old Times?

Bundy Arrives in Saigon

Saigon, Thursday, Feb. 4 (AP) 1965
... McGeorge Bundy, President Johnson's special adviser for national security affairs, said on his arrival today that "the United States remains determined" to defeat the Communist guerrillas.

★★

Johnson Stresses U.S. Commitment to guard Vietnam

Bars Speculation on Pullout at
His News Conference — Bundy

Washington, Feb. 4, 1965

... President Johnson declared today that the Administration was determined to continue its policy of "helping the people of South Vietnam preserve their freedom."

★★★

U.S. Policy Failing, Many Leaders Say In Poll on Vietnam

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP) 1968

... A private poll of nearly 600 prominent Americans have found that most approve of United States objectives in aiding South Vietnam and 90 per cent that the United States policy there is failing.

★★★★

80 Arrested in Protest at White House

Washington, July 3 1981 (AP)

... Eighty demonstrators were arrested today as they staged a sit-down protest against the Reagan Administration's budget cuts and United States involvement in El Salvador.

★★★★★

President Terms Aid for El Salvador A Help to Rights

Says Coup Attempt Would Be of 'Gravest Concern'

Washington, March 6, 1981

... President Reagan defended increased military aid to El Salvador today, saying that the United States was "helping the forces that are supporting human rights in El Salvador" against the left-wing terrorists."